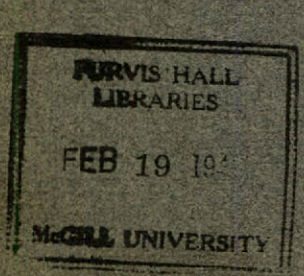
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTED TO THE SHAREHOLDERS MAY 28, 1913



Imperial Bank of Canada

Head Office: Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1875

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED .	$10,000,000.00
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED . .	6,910,000.00
CAPITAL PAID UP . . .	6,788,169.17
RESERVE FUND	7,000,000.00

Thirty-Eighth Annual Report
1913

Imperial Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1875

Capital (Authorized) $10,000,000.00
Capital (Subscribed) $6,910,000.00
Capital (Paid Up) $6,788,169.17
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits $8,003,988.55

DIRECTORS

D. R. WILKIE.....PRESIDENT.
HON. ROBERT JAFFRAY.....VICE-PRESIDENT.

WM. RAMSAY of Bowland, Stow, Scotland. ELIAS ROGERS. J. KERR OSBORNE
PELEG HOWLAND. SIR WM. WHYTE, Winnipeg. CAWTHRA MULOCK.
HON. RICHARD TURNER, Quebec.
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, M.D., St. Catharines.
W. J. GAGE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

D. R. WILKIE, GENERAL MANAGER. E. HAY, ASST. GENERAL MANAGER.
W. MOFFAT, CHIEF INSPECTOR.
A. E. PHIPPS, G. D. BOULTON, R. S. CLARK, INSPECTORS.
W. S. ELLIOTT, SECRETARY.

BRANCHES

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO—		
Wellington and Leader Lane (Head Office)	O. F. RICE	Manager.
	A. R. MARTIN	Asst. "
Yonge and Queen Sts	G. G. LEMESURIER	"
Yonge and Bloor Sts	J. D. LEWIS	"
King and York Sts	A. R. CAPREOL	"
Market Branch	C. S. WATSON	"
King and Spadina Ave	H. C. HOUSTON	"
Bloor and Lansdowne Ave	R. S. GALBRAITH	"
King and Sherbourne Sts	G. C. FOSTER	"
Bathurst and Dupont Sts	H. H. MORGAN	"
Queen St. and Palmerston Ave	D. COULSON, JR.	"
Adelaide and Victoria Sts	E. H. ANDERSON	"
Davisville	D. F. OSLER	"
Dundas and Bloor Sts	H. P. TAYLOR	"
Queen St. and Roncesvalles Ave	G. F. MOSS	"
Queen St. and Kingston Rd	W. GALBRAITH	"
AMHERSTBURG	C. A. CUDDY	"
AURORA	G. L. ALEXANDER	"
BELWOOD	(Sub-branch to Fergus).	
BOLTON	J. F. WARBRICK	"
BRANTFORD	H. T. WATT	"
CALEDON EAST	(Sub-branch to Bolton).	
COBALT	C. H. LLOYD	"
COCHRANE	H. C. SCARTH	"
COTTAM	(Sub-branch to Essex).	
ELK LAKE	K. F. DELONG	Actg. "
ESSEX	W. A. CLARK	"
FERGUS	E. C. ROBARTS	"
FONTHILL	F. A. BLACK	"

FORT WILLIAM	M. COCHRAN	Manager
GALT	W. B. POWEL	"
HAMILTON	F. S. GLASSCO	"
HARROW	W. T. CARTHEW	"
HUMBERSTONE	D. HUGHES	"
INGERSOLL	C. WHITE	"
JORDAN AND VINELAND	(Sub-branch to St. Catharines).	
KENORA	D. G. ROY	"
LISTOWEL	A. F. B. MURRAY	"
LONDON	A. J. GOODALL	"
MARSHVILLE	(Sub-branch to Humberstone).	
NASHVILLE	(Sub-branch to Bolton).	
NEW LISKEARD	F. H. HEWSON	"
NIAGARA FALLS	A. H. MURRAY	"
" (UPPER BRIDGE)		
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE	H. MACKLEM	"
NORTH BAY	W. BOURKE	"
OTTAWA	E. S. HOUSTON	"
PALGRAVE	(Sub-branch to Bolton).	
PORT ARTHUR	J. F. SCARTH	"
PORT COLBORNE	J. H. ROLPH	"
PORT ROBINSON	(Sub-branch to Welland).	
RIDGEWAY	W. H. COLLARD	"
SAULT STE. MARIE	E. K. BOULTBEE	"
" " " (WEST END)		
SOUTH PORCUPINE	A. H SEGUIN	"
SOUTH WOODSLEE	(Sub-branch to Essex).	
ST. CATHARINES		
" (MARKET)	J. A. FORSTER	"
" (EAST END)		
ST. DAVID'S	R. S. FULLER	"
ST. THOMAS (EAST END)	H. W. SCARFF	"
" (WEST END)	R. F. A. GILBERT	"
SPARTA	F. R. RAMSEY	"
THESSALON	W. McGUIRE	"
THOROLD	A. F. ROBERTSON	"
TIMMINS	(Sub to South Porcupine)	
WELLAND	G. C. BROWN	"
WINDSOR	G. J. LACKNER	"
WOODSTOCK	H. F. LOWNSBROUGH	"

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL	J. A. RICHARDSON	Manager.
	E. J. KAY	Asst. "
" (St. Lawrence Blvd)	E. L. BROWN	"
" MAISONNEUVE	T. J. CHANDLER	"
QUEBEC	G.F. C. LOVE	"
" (UPPER TOWN)	A. C. SMITH	"
" (ST. ROCH)	G. F. C. LOVE	"

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

BRANDON	M. MORRIS	Manager
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	W. H. THOMSON	"
WINNIPEG	N. G. LESLIE	"
	J. D. HOOD	Asst. "
" (NORTH END)	G. D. RITCHIE	"
" ((Portage Avenue)	(Sub-branch to Winnipeg).	

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

BALGONIE	(Sub branch to Regina).	
BROADVIEW	A. E. FOSTER (Actg.)	Manager.
FORT QU'APPELLE	F. L GRABAN	"
HAGUE	G. S. REMPEL	"
McLEAN	(Sub branch to Regina).	
MOOSE JAW	W. R. SCOTT	"
NORTH BATTLEFORD	H. L. REID	"
PRINCE ALBERT	H. T. JAFFRAY	"
REGINA	J. A. WETMORE	"
ROSTHERN	W. M. SELLENS	"
SASKATOON	A. D. DUNCAN	"
WILKIE	F. W. SCRIMES	"

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

ATHABASCA LANDING	A. L. SAWLE	Manager.
BANFF	H. ROBARTS	"
CALGARY	A. R. B. HEARN	"
" (EAST END)	G. I. B. BELL	"
EDMONTON	G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK	"
" (WEST END)	W. A. WRIGHT	Asst.
" (NORTH END)		
" SOUTH	M. R. HAY	"
LETHBRIDGE	W. R. SEATLE	"
MEDICINE HAT	R. G. WILKINSON	"
MILLET	(Sub-branch to Wetaskiwin).	
REDCLIFF	B. E. HOWARD	"
RED DEER	J. G. GILLESPIE	"
WETASKIWIN	H. W. WRIGHT	"

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARROWHEAD	(Sub-branch to Revelstoke).	
CHASE	(Sub-branch to Kamloops).	
CRANBROOK	H. W. SUPPLE	Manager.
FERNIE	A. M. OWEN	"
GOLDEN	W. R. GRUBBE	"
INVERMERE	(Sub-branch to Wilmer).	
KAMLOOPS	R. A. BETHUNE	"
MICHEL	C. W. READE	"
NELSON	J. H. D. BENSON	"
NEW MICHEL	C. W. READE	"
REVELSTOKE	A. B. McCLENEGHAN	"
VANCOUVER	A. JUKES	"
	J. WALKER	Asst.
" (Fairview)	D. G. McCURDY	"
" (Hastings and Abbott Sts.)	A. R. GREEN	"
" (Main Street)	J. S. GIBB	"
VICTORIA	J. M. LAY	"
WILMER	I. C. WEDD	"

Imperial Bank of Canada

Agents and Correspondents:

CANADA	Bank of Montreal.
GREAT BRITAIN	Lloyds Bank Limited.
	Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. Limited.
	The Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited.
	Bank of Ireland.
FRANCE	Crédit Lyonnais.
	Lloyds Bank (France) Ltd., Paris.
GERMANY	Deutsche Bank.
UNITED STATES	NEW YORK—Bank of the Manhattan Co.
	Bank of Montreal.
	Bank of America.
	National Bank of Commerce.
	Merchants National Bank.
	National City Bank.
	Bankers Trust Co.
	BOSTON—National Shawmut Bank.
	BUFFALO—Bank of Buffalo.
	Columbia National Bank.
	The Marine National Bank.
	CHICAGO—First National Bank.
	Corn Exchange National Bank.
	Merchants Loan & Trust Co.
	CLEVELAND—First National Bank.
	DETROIT—Old Detroit National Bank.
	DULUTH—First National Bank.
	MINNEAPOLIS—First National Bank.
	PHILADELPHIA—Farmers & Mechanics National Bank.
	Franklin National Bank.
	Fourth St. National Bank.
	Philadelphia National Bank.
	PITTSBURGH—Bank of Pittsburgh.
	PORTLAND, ORE.—United States National Bank.
	SAN FRANCISCO—Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank.
	SEATTLE, WASH.—Seattle National Bank.
	SPOKANE—Exchange National Bank.
	ST. PAUL—Second National Bank.
CHINA AND JAPAN	Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA	Union Bank of Australia.
	Bank of New South Wales.
SANDWICH ISLANDS	Yokohama Specie Bank.
	Bank of Hawaii, Limited.
SOUTH AFRICA	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited.
INDIA	National Bank of India Ltd.

Imperial Bank of Canada

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 28th May, 1913, at 12 noon.

The Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 28th May, 1913.

There were present:—Messrs. D. R. Wilkie, Hon. Robert Jaffray, Wm. Ramsay, P. Howland, C. Mulock, W. H. Merritt, M.D., W. J. Gage, H. Crewe, James Bicknell, K.C., C. M. Gripton (St. Catharines), Wm. Crocker, H. Vigeon, Hon. Richard Turner (Quebec), S. Jeffrey (Port Perry), J. K. Fisken, R. W. Thompson, A. A. Thompson, M. Robinson, J. G. Boyce, F. McPhillips, J. Tower Fergusson, A. P. Burritt, Rev. T. W. Paterson, L. H. Baldwin, M. E. S. Baldwin, A. E. Ames, E. Hay, O. F. Rice, W. Gibson Cassels, G. Howland, James McIntyre (Whitby), M. Morrison, R. H. Davies, E. K. Scoley, Major Keefer, J. K. Niven, B. Pontifex, T. Armstrong, G. Osler, Colin Osborne, G. G. LeMesurier, A. A. McFall, Andrew Semple, J. H. McIntosh, David Kidd (Hamilton), J. H. Hallam (Port Hope), A. Foulds, J. C. Black, J. W. Beatty, F. H. Gooch, R. Carswell, F. Roper, J. C. Moore, A. Boyle (Niagara Falls).

The President, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, in the Chair, having read the notice calling the Meeting, said:

Gentlemen—It is high noon and I shall ask Mr. Hay, the Assistant General Manager, to act as Secretary.

The first order of business is to request the Secretary to read the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Affairs.

MR. HAY.—This is the Report:

THE REPORT.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 30th April, 1913, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations of the Bank for the year which ended on that day.

The net profits of the Bank after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, for interest on unmatured bills under discount, and for payment of all Provincial and other taxes, amounted to: being at the rate of 17.28% upon the average paid-up Capital, or rather, of 7.61% upon Capital, Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, all of which sources of profit must, of course, be taken into the calculation in determining the actual percentage of profit earned upon Capital from the operations of the year.	$1,125,971.61
There was received from Shareholders by way of premium upon new stock (issue 1912) the sum of.....	788,169.18
which, with the balance of Profit and Loss carried forward from 1912.....	1,022,787.88
makes a total available surplus as on 30th April of.....	$2,936,928.67

This surplus has been applied as follows:

(*a*) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 12% per annum amounting to..	$ 780,668.91
(*b*) Special contribution to Officers' Pension Fund, as per By-Law No. 29.	20,000.00
(*c*) Annual contribution to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Funds.....	7,500.00
(*d*) Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	1,000,000.00
(*e*) Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account.....	124,771.21
(*f*) Balance carried forward to Profit and Loss Account, 1913.....	1,003,988.55
	$2,936,928.67

New Branches have been opened during the year:

In Ontario—at Aurora, Fort Frances, Sparta, and a second sub-branch at St. Catharines.

In Saskatchewan—at McLean.

The Branch at Golden City (Porcupine) has been closed.

The desire of your Directors to establish the Pension Fund of the Bank upon a firm and substantial basis and the advantages to the Bank which your Directors believe will accrue therefrom, induce them to ask your authority to grant a further special contribution of $20,000 to the Fund. This sum will do little more than keep the Fund abreast of the probable requirements of a steadily-increasing number of employees and maintain a proper proportion of the one to the other.

The Bank Act is undergoing its periodical revision by Parliament; several important changes have been made,

additional powers of a minor character have been granted, restrictions have been introduced and safeguards have been provided by way of the establishment of a system of audit which will add to the strength and security of the Chartered Banks without interfering with legitimate sources of profit nor with the best interests of the Shareholders. It is intended that the new Act should come into operation on 1st July, 1913.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank, now numbering 125, have been carefully inspected during the year, and your Directors have much pleasure in testifying to the faithful and efficient manner in which the staff have performed their respective duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

D. R. WILKIE,

President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

30th APRIL, 1913

Dividend No. 88, for three months at the rate of 12% per annum (paid 1st of August, 1912)	$182,678.88	
Dividend No. 89, for three months at the rate of 12% per annum (paid 1st November, 1912)	195,298.22	
Dividend No. 90, for three months at the rate of 12% per annum (paid 1st of February, 1913)	199,689.85	
Dividend No. 91, for three months at the rate of 12% per annum (paid 1st of May, 1913)	203,001.96	
		$ 780,668.91
Special Contribution to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Fund		20,000.00
Annual Contribution to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Fund.		7,500.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund		1,000,000.00
Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account		124,771.21
Balance of Account carried forward		1,003,988.55
		$2,936,928.67

Balance at credit of account 30th April, 1912, brought forward	$1,022,787.88
Profits for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1913, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount	1,125,971.61
Premium received on new Capital Stock	788,169.18
	$2,936,928.67

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit of Account, 30th April, 1912	$6,000,000.00
Premium received on new Capital Stock	788,169.18
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	211,830.82
	$7,000,000.00

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL

30th APRIL,

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 5,803,794.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$12,201,587.23	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	44,600,524.63	
		56,802,111.86
Deposits by other Banks in Canada		224,075.56
Total Liabilities to the Public		$62,829,981.42
Capital Stock (paid-up)		6,788,169.17
Reserve Fund Account	$ 7,000,000.00	
Dividend No. 91 (payable 1st May, 1913) for three months at the rate of 12% per annum	203,001.96	
Rebate on Bills discounted	138,967.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	1,003,988.55	
		8,345,957.51
		$77,964,108.10

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

BALANCE SHEET

1913

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin	$ 1,624,796.87	
Dominion Government Notes	10,830,331.75	
		$12,455,128.62
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation		307,424.50
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		4,171,844.16
Balance due from other Banks in Canada		977,551.62
Balance due from Agents in the United Kingdom		2,497,522.89
Balance due from Agents in Foreign Countries		2,345,084.93
Cash Reserves—36⅛% of Liabilities.		$22,754,556.72
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	$ 566,986.99	
Loans to Provincial Governments	1,519,307.72	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	4,197,948.27	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	730,152.68	
		7,014,395.66
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada.		3,135,507.37
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds elsewhere than in Canada		2,000,000.00
Total Liquid Assets—55½% of Liabilities.		$34,904,459.75
Other Current Loans, Discounts and Advances		40,502,609.92
Overdue Debts (loss provided for)		71,105.93
Real Estate (other than Bank premises)		97,252.72
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		468,597.25
Bank Premises, including Safes, Vaults and Office Furniture, at Head Office and Branches		1,900,000.00
Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads		20,082.53
		$77,964,108.10

E. HAY,
Assistant General Manager.

THE PRESIDENT.—Would you like the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet read?

At the request of the Shareholders the statements were taken as read.

THE PRESIDENT.—The remarks I am about to make, in rising to move the adoption of the Report, are somewhat longer than usual, because I shall, in addition to what is customary, endeavour to give you a synopsis of the recent changes in the Bank Act, in which you are all interested. I spent a good deal of time last winter in Ottawa, as President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, attending to the interests of the Association in connection with the Act. I regret to say that there has been in evidence a singular feeling of hostility to the Banks on the part of certain legislators, occasioned in part by regrettable incidents which brought about the failure of the Farmers Bank, in part by the Sovereign Bank misfortunes, and by charges of extravagance in connection with expenditures on Bank premises. These misunderstandings occasioned much discussion, but all matters in dispute have now been settled. The Act has been read a third time in the House of Commons, and it will, it is expected, go through the Senate in a day or two.

The Report itself is, I think, one of the most satisfactory that has been presented to you over the 38 years during which the Bank has been in operation.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The profits for the year, based upon the average paid-up capital, represent 17.28% thereon, but if calculated upon capital and surplus combined represent 7.61% only. There has been for years a misconception with regard to

the actual earnings of banks owing to the misleading custom prevailing of quoting a percentage of profits based upon paid-up capital alone, instead of upon capital, reserve fund and undivided profits. The premiums received from Shareholders upon new capital subscribed and the accumulated undivided profits are just as much a portion of the capital employed as the paid-up capital itself.

DEPOSITS AND CIRCULATION.

Our total deposits on 30th April stood at $57,026,187.43, as compared with $55,106,589.75 on the same date in 1912. Circulation of our notes has grown from $5,303,642 to $5,803,794, and would have gone still higher but for the restrictions placed thereon by the present Bank Act, and which, as I shall explain to you later, have been to some extent ameliorated by new regulations which will come into force on 1st July.

CASH RESERVES.

Gold, silver, bank balances, etc., which stood at $21,490,915 last year, are now $22,754,556, equal to 36⅛% of liabilities to the public, whilst our total liquid assets amount to $34,904,459, equal to 55½% of our liabilities to the public.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The growth in ordinary loans and discounts has been from $40,171,085 to $40,502,609. The increase is much more than represented by additional capital stock and premium thereon amounting to $1,788,000. The figures for all Canada indicate an increase in this class of assets from $833,000,000 to $898,000,000. With due regard to the legitimate requirements of our customers we have adopted a restrictive policy during the year, having in view the

very unsatisfactory condition of the money markets of the world, the wars and rumors of wars, the unsettled condition of affairs in the United States—the result of the uncertainty regarding tariff revision—and the tendency throughout the Dominion towards undue and speculative expansion in real estate values.

NEW CAPITAL.

The New Stock has been satisfactorily taken up, the total amount unsubscribed being only $90,000, representing fractional shares and allotments to executors and individuals who have found it inconvenient to take up their allotments, preferring to allow the shares to be disposed of as provided for in the Act and on the understanding mentioned in their allotment letters.

SHAREHOLDERS.

Our Shareholders now number 1,586, as compared with 1,470 in 1912.

STAFF.

The staff of the Bank are 905 in number, an increase during the year of 87.

PENSION FUND.

This very important fund is steadily growing from your contributions and from accumulating revenue, and is $39,199 in excess of the previous year, after providing for all deserving cases. The Board has not so far called for contributions to the fund from the staff of the Bank, and the resources of the fund are entirely under the administration of the Directors.

NEW BRANCHES.

There has not been the usual expansion in the number of branches, and I should say from present appearances that a contraction is more likely. The difficulty in obtaining well-trained clerks owing to the cost of living, even quietly, at outlying places in newly-settled districts, and the absence of home comforts, the opportunities afforded them to enter upon what to them appears to be more lucrative employment outside the Bank; the difficulties in new districts for a bank to make a profit after providing for heavy expenses, and the restrictions imposed upon banks in their charges for interest and commission, to which is to be added Provincial taxation, which is assuming from year to year a threatening and dangerous attitude (the annual taxes paid by banks to the various Provinces amount to no less than $315,838)—all make one hesitate to enter upon the establishment of branches in new parts of the country, even where banking facilities may be needed. The animosity to banks in and out of Parliament, which we cannot but recognize, is the result of much misconception and of an alliance of divergent opinions. We are told, on the one hand, that banks are making too much money, that their powers and profits must be curtailed; we are told, on the other, that banks are losing too much money, that they must be inspected and reinspected and inspected again. It is a fact that banks are not making enough money in proportion to the risks, the responsibilities and the turnover of the business, the indispensable assistance they are called upon to extend to the country—to the West in particular and often at a sacrifice—the severe competition with which they have to contend from within, and from all kinds of licensed competitors from without who are free from unreasonable

restrictions and can attract deposits by the offer of high rates of interest, with no obligation to maintain cash reserves, and who are not limited in their charges upon loans. The situation seems preposterous; it is certainly unfair. Banks are compelled to furnish all kinds of information to the Governments for publication, lay bare their monthly balance sheets and statements of cash reserves, etc., whilst their competitors are comparatively free from restraints and publicity, free from the necessity of holding cash reserves, free from the obligation of furnishing monthly returns, free to give for deposits and take for loans as may suit their circumstances.

BANK PREMISES.

We have expended in connection with bank premises during the year the sum of $364,771; from the sale of premises we have applied the sum of $140,000 upon Bank Premises Account and have credited a further sum of $124,771 to that account from the profits of the year.

RENEWAL OF BANK CHARTERS.

The Decennial Revision has been under way in Parliament since December 17, 1912. The Act has had its third reading in the Commons, and is now before the Senate. It is expected that the final revision will be concluded and the Act receive the Royal assent in a few days. The unfortunate circumstances connected with the recent failures of banks were reflected upon existing institutions, and we have had much prejudice and ill-will to contend with. The revised Act is, however, on the whole, a good, workable piece of legislation, and in many respects an improvement upon the present Act. One cause of censure in the Legislature is the reputed profits which it is said

that banks have made in underwriting ventures. Complaints have been made regarding the financial starvation of the East through the transfer of deposits to the West, attracted by the high rates of interest following upon Western development and the opportunities to invest in lands at comparatively low cost. From the West comes the complaint that further contributions of Eastern Capital are required. The elaborate proportions and extravagant expenditures upon bank premises have created very unfavorable comment. The vexed question of inspection or audit has been solved, and a system of audit by auditors selected by the Shareholders of each Bank from amongst a Board of Auditors approved of by the General Managers of chartered banks and by the Minister of Finance has been agreed to. I take the opportunity to give you in a few words a resumé of the important additions to and alterations in the Act so far as they have gone:

Sections 12 and 16—Additional safeguards have been introduced in connection with the incorporation and organization of banks to ensure the bona-fides of original subscriptions for stock, and to facilitate the recovery of unpaid liability thereon, while statements of disbursements for preliminary expenses will require to be submitted to the Treasury Board for approval before a certificate to commence business is issued.

Sections 18 and 20—Changes have been made in the internal regulations in providing for Shareholders being kept advised of the By-Laws of the Bank in force from time to time by being furnished with copies of the current by-laws every five years, commencing with December 31, 1913, and by limiting the qualification shares of Directors to those of which they are absolute and sole owners in their individual rights.

Section 34—Facilities for speedier collection of original unsubscribed or new capital stock allotted to Shareholders are given by shortening, in the Directors' discretion, the period within which acceptance of allotments must be made.

Section 43—Proposals have been introduced making the keeping of share and transfer registers in each Province in which Shareholders are resident compulsory, but it is hoped these provisions, which have many objectionable features, may yet be amended. (See Note)

Section 54—The annual statement to be submitted to Shareholders has been somewhat enlarged, so as to make it more in keeping with the monthly return to the Government. Many new headings have been added, which make for a clearer and more detailed statement of affairs. The Monthly Government Return has also been improved in some respects.

Section 56—As already referred to, an important departure has been made in the introduction of an annual audit by qualified auditors appointed by the Shareholders from a panel selected by the General Managers of the Banks and approved of by the Minister of Finance. It will be the duty of these auditors, who are given the widest powers of access to the books, accounts and securities of the Banks, to check the cash and verify the securities, and make a report annually to the Shareholders. It is placed in the power of the Minister of Finance to call upon

NOTE.—The Act as actually passed reads Sec. 43, s.s. 4:—

"The Bank may open and maintain in any Province in Canada in which it has resident shareholders and in which it has one or more Branches or Agencies, a Share-registry office, to be designated by the directors, at which the shares of the shareholders, resident within the Province, shall be registered and at which, and not elsewhere, except as hereinafter provided, such shares may be validly transferred."

the Auditor of a Bank, or any other auditor whom he may select, to make a special report at any time upon the affairs or business of a Bank.

Section 61—In addition to retaining the present emergency period, extending from September 1 in any year to the last day of February in the ensuing year, provision for a much required increase of circulation has been made against the deposit of current gold and Dominion notes, or either, in what is termed the "Central Gold Reserves." These Reserves will be under the control of trustees appointed by the Canadian Bankers' Association and the Minister of Finance, and will be subject to frequent inspection and audit by the Department of Finance. It will be the duty of the trustees to receive from the Banks gold and Government notes, each Bank will be entitled to issue increased circulation to the extent of the amount that each has on deposit from time to time. In this way not only is additional circulation assured, but also the anxiety regarding over-circulation when nearing the present authorized limits can be avoided.

Section 72—Regulations providing for the disinfection and sterilization of bank notes may be made by the Treasury Board.

Sections 79 and 91—Additional returns will in future be made to the Government annually of the fair market value of real estate held by the Banks for their use and occupation, and quarterly of the rates of interest and discount charged upon loans and discounted paper.

Sections 84A and 88—Additional powers have been given to banks in the interests of those concerned to lend to receivers and liquidators appointed under the Winding-up Act upon the property and assets under their charge,

and also to farmers upon the security of threshed grain grown upon their farms, while definitions have been provided of "products of agriculture," "products of the forest" and "products of the sea, lakes and rivers," which will materially assist in removing doubts which previously existed regarding the power to lend on certain classes of products now comprehended therein.

Section 93—The limits of collection and agency charges exigible by banks have been somewhat reduced, but not so as to seriously interfere with business.

Section 99—It has been made compulsory to obtain the written consent of the Minister of Finance before an agreement by one bank to sell the whole or a portion of its assets to another can be entered into.

Sections 131A and 156—Additional offences and penalties have been inserted, including for the payment of preliminary expenses otherwise than as authorized by the Act and for officers and others obtaining gifts or showing favor to anyone in relation to the bank's business, while additional protection has been afforded to banks from the use of the word "banker," or words of similar import by unauthorized persons.

The Act is to go into force on July 1, 1913, and will continue the charters of existing banks until July 1, 1923.

We are much indebted to the Minister of Finance for the faithful and diligent manner in which he has supervised the creation of the new Act and its consideration by Parliament. He has been thoroughly impartial in his conclusions and has presented to the country an Act which, although containing many new and, perhaps, some contentious features, is likely to outlast the usual decennial period.

THE HARVEST.

Reports have been received from our own Branches and from our valued correspondents in Provinces where we are not represented regarding crop prospects for 1913, and these I will now give you in detail. *Province of Ontario*—The agricultural statistics obtainable at this season of the year are not as exact or as voluminous as those that are registered in the western Provinces; but we have heard enough to lead us to believe that we may look forward to a satisfactory harvest. The present outlook for fall wheat is most promising, and spring grains have made "a good catch," as a rule. Clover is doing well, but alfalfa, which has become a very important product, has been somewhat tried by weather conditions. There is promise of a splendid yield for all classes of fruit, and this crop has now become one of the most important in the Province. Notwithstanding very high wages throughout Ontario, complaints are general that labor is scarce, owing to the migration of young men of the Province to our western cities; the immigration does not compensate Ontario for the depopulation. Is it the case that the hired man does not receive the comforts to which he has every right to lay claim? Want of help must induce careless farming. If I were a farmer dependent upon the hired man I should be inclined to treat him with every consideration and afford him every reasonable comfort. This suggestion is by no means original; no man should be asked to lead the happy-go-lucky existence that farm laborers in this country are expected to enjoy. *From Quebec* we hear that the season is backward, and that crops are retarded. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that the large quantities of butter and cheese produced in Quebec find a satisfactory and lucrative market in the western Provinces of the Dominion, and that there

is a wonderful advance in agricultural science through the benefit received from experimental farms and public lectures. It is extraordinary that the great inducements which are offered by the Province of Quebec to immigrants are not availed of to a greater extent. *From New Brunswick* we learn that there has been no unusual increase in the amount of acreage under crop, but that the outlook is good. *From Nova Scotia* that there are 66,000 acres under crop more than there were last year; 70% of the total is in hay. The total value of agricultural products in 1912 is estimated at $28,880,000; of fisheries, $9,367,000; of forests, $6,000,000, and that there was coal mined during the year valued at $20,700,000. Business is reported to be favorable and trade active. *From Prince Edward Island* we have most cheerful news. The amount of acreage under cultivation is increasing, and the development of the lobster and oyster industries shows good progress, but most wonderful of all is the development of what is known as the Black Fox Industry. Seventy-eight companies are now incorporated with $5,500,000 capital. As much as $10,000 per pair has been paid for puppies, and $25,000 for breeders. The establishment of a better car ferry will bring the Province into closer touch with her sister Provinces. *From Manitoba* we hear that the acreage under cultivation will exceed but slightly that of 1912. About 3,000,000 acres will be under wheat, and the balance will be given up to other grains; mixed farming appears to be more in favor—crop conditions are very favorable. In the *Province of Saskatchewan* we learn that the acreage under crop for 1913 will be 9,641,000 acres, or 2½% in excess of the acreage of 1912. Although somewhat late, the ground is in splendid condition; in fact, so far as prospects are concerned, there is everything that could be wished for. *From Alberta* we hear that the

harvest of the northern part of the Province will be a little late, but that in the southern portion of the Province everything is well advanced. Farmers are going more into mixed farming year by year, and there has been a wonderful increase in sheep-raising. Owing to the high price of hogs and cattle, farmers are induced to feed their grain rather than ship it. *From British Columbia* we hear of satisfactory increases in all departments. The products of agriculture amounted to over twenty-two million dollars, an increase for the year of one million dollars, and home productions to the value of $22,270,000, an increase over the year 1910 of $7,870,000. The population of the Province is increasing at the rate of about 100,000 people yearly.

The estimated total acreage under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is twenty million acres, of which about eleven millions are under wheat.

The lumber industry in the West is by no means in a satisfactory position. The free entry of American lumber into Canada for years past has discouraged our lumbermen and sawmillers, without being of any great value to the consumer. The reduction in the tariff upon imports of lumber into the United States may be of some value, but I fear that Canadian millers and lumber dealers will not receive all the benefits they may now anticipate therefrom.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Dominion on March 31, 1913, was 7,758,000, being an increase during the year of about 500,000 people.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It is the occasion for some disappointment to find that, although the exports of Canada for the year 1912 amounted

to $393,232,057, the total value of the imports was $692,-032,392, indicating an adverse balance of trade of about $300,000,000. This is not necessarily an unfavorable feature. It has been more than compensated for by borrowings from abroad on capital account amounting to about $250,000,000, by government, municipal, railway and loan companies and by the cash value to us of an additional 400,000 people who have come to settle amongst us from Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. It is estimated by the Departments at Ottawa that these immigrants have brought with them at least $200,000,000 in money and goods, and that of the 141,000 immigrants included coming from the United States each one brought an average of $1,000. Included in the excess of imports over exports is the value of these immigrants' effects and also the very large investment being made by American manufacturers in the business of the country. Almost the whole amount of the excess in imports was occasioned by our trade with the United States; the imports from the United Kingdom having fallen short by about $40,000,000 of the value of our exports thereto. The exports of the mine are assuming very large proportions and are likely to continue to increase. Of the total exports, amounting to $355,754,000, the mine accounted for $57,442,000; the forest (which at one time was the principal article of export), for only $43,255,000, while manufactures amounted to $43,692,000, and agricultural products, including animals and their produce—all of which we might say was the handiwork of the farm—amounted to $195,000,000. We have reliable information to the effect that the fisheries of Canada yielded a value of $34,667,872, and that the mineral products in value amount to $133,127,489. It is extraordinary that, notwithstanding all that the country has done to build up manufacturing industries in our

midst, manufactured goods of the value of $348,500,000 were imported during the past year, as against exports of the same class amounting to only $35,800,000.

PUBLIC DEBT.

I have just been handed important official information from Ottawa.

It is satisfactory to note that the net public debt of the Dominion of Canada on March 31, 1913, was $297,588,095, as compared with $321,998,940 on March 31, 1912—quite a substantial reduction—notwithstanding the expenditure on capital account of $30,600,936. The total surplus revenue for the year ended March 31, 1913, was $33,624,828.

Before we proceed further the Scrutineers should be appointed.

It was moved by Mr. L. H. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. William Crocker, and adopted, that Mr. W. Gibson Cassels and Mr. A. P. Burritt be and are hereby appointed Scrutineers.

I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report.

HONOURABLE ROBERT JAFFRAY.—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of this Report. After the able resumé given by our President, I am sure it would be superfluous on my part to say much. There is one thing that is very satisfactory, and that is, that although we have always presented strong statements, we have never had any stronger statement than the present one. I am sure that our depositors, Shareholders and Directors may go to bed and sleep very comfortably through any crisis that may possibly occur in Canada.

I am very glad indeed that our President has gone so thoroughly into the Bank Act which is now before the Legislature. I think it was fortunate that our President was President of the Bankers' Association this year, for certainly he has taken a very active, intelligent and influential part in removing obstructions and difficulties that have been raised from time to time and that would have been injurious if they had stood, not only to borrowers, depositors, Directors and Shareholders, but to the country at large. There is an impression that people need more banking facilities, but the grumblers follow a method the very reverse of that which would create the desired end by trying to introduce as many obstructions and as many conditions as possible against the creation of Bank Capital. However, I believe, as the President has said to you, that the Act, when it is completed, will be satisfactory, and that any real objections there may be to it are not of a serious or important character.

I have nothing further to say, gentlemen, except that I have great pleasure in seconding this motion and in congratulating the Shareholders upon the result of the year's operations. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT.—Now, gentlemen, there are a great many figures in this Report, and I shall be very happy to answer any enquiries that may be made with regard to them. We must get accustomed to answering enquiries—under the new Bank Act we will undergo outside inspection and inside interrogation, and I should like to get ready for the ordeal. If there are any enquiries I shall be happy to reply to them.

SHAREHOLDER.—Will this new revision remain in force for the current ten years? Of course I am aware this should have taken place two years sooner.

THE PRESIDENT.—The revision should have taken place three years ago, but it has been postponed, as you know, owing to a political crisis at Ottawa and to a change of Government. The Act is dated 1913 and is continued until 1923, but of course it is quite open to the Legislature to make amendments from time to time between Acts although it has not in the past been customary to do so except to meet new conditions occasioned by the development of the Dominion.

If there is nothing more to ask I will put the motion. It is moved by myself, seconded by the Vice-President, that the Report which has been read be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the Shareholders.

The President put the motion, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT.—The next motion is one bearing upon the paragraph in the Annual Report dealing with the Pension Fund of the Bank. We have over 900 employees. It is quite true that very few end up their days in the service of the Bank, but we are called upon from time to time to meet charges of from $1,500 to $2,000 or even $3,000 per annum in favor of employees who have done good and faithful service to you, and who have attained an age to entitle them to the consideration of the Bank. The present Pension Fund is the result of contributions from the Shareholders. We have not yet decided as to whether it is better for the Bank to retain control of the fund and be the sole contributor thereto or whether it is better to compel contributions from the Staff as well and form a trust fund of the joint contributions. There are very good reasons for each policy, and we think that in building up the fund in the meanwhile and granting allowances and pensions to the deserving, we are doing

nobody harm and are storing up experience which will enable us to select the best plan a little later on. When once the fund is placed in trust the Bank loses its control. The objections to that latter course are these: Supposing the Sovereign Bank—there is no impropriety in speaking of the Sovereign Bank—had gone out of business and had accumulated a Pension Fund, we will say of $200,000, made up of contributions by the Staff and by the Bank. On the Bank going out of business every employee who had been paying into that fund would surely be entitled to a share of the fund. Those that were enjoying a full pension would have had to give up their pension because he or she would be entitled to only an equitable proportion of whatever money had been paid into the fund, the then existing pensioner would not be entitled to any more consideration than employees who had contributed to the fund and who were still in the service of the Bank. That is one great and fatal objection to ownership in Trust. The Pension Fund of the Bank of British North America is separate and entirely independent of any contribution from or control of the Staff. I have been told by the General Manager and President of one of the largest banks in Canada, with a Pension Fund held in Trust, that if he had to do the thing over again he would recommend an entirely distinct fund under the control of the Bank, and I think as long as it is so Shareholders will be more willing to grant generous contributions than they would if the fund was to be a partnership fund and under joint control. I think our Shareholders can always be depended upon to do what is reasonable and fair and right. You have shown that in the past years and I am sure you will continue to do so.

The By-Law as follows having been read:

BY-LAW NO. 30.

"*That* in addition to all other sums which the Directors may be authorized to contribute to the Pension Fund for the officers and employees of the Imperial Bank of Canada, the said Directors are hereby authorized to forthwith contribute to the said Fund out of the accrued profits of the Bank the sum of $20,000."

It was moved by Mr. D. Kidd, seconded by Mr. A. Semple, that the By-Law No. "30" be and the same is hereby approved of and adopted as a By-Law of the Bank, and that the seal of the Bank be attached thereto.

The President put the motion, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried unanimously.

MR. L. A. HAMILTON.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: In view of the magnificent statement that has been presented to the Shareholders to-day, I am sure you will join with me in an expression of thanks to the President and other Directors. I have much pleasure, therefore, in moving "That the thanks of the Shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Bank for their services during the past year." I could speak volumes on this question, particularly with regard to the action of our President in so successfully representing the interests of the Banks during the discussion that has taken place recently in Ottawa with regard to the Bank Act, but it has been the custom, Sir, for the Directors to entertain us upstairs (although I don't know whether the custom still prevails), and, therefore, as there is something more important awaiting us than speeches, I will curtail what I have to say and simply move this resolution.

MR. A. E. AMES.—I have much pleasure, Mr. President, in seconding the adoption of the resolution mentioned. I was in the service of the Imperial Bank for a short time, and left it about twenty-nine years ago, and I have always taken a great deal of interest in seeing its progress. I think at that time it had about $1,500,000 of capital and $6,500,000 of assets, and just a few branches. I have very great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report.

THE PRESIDENT.—I do not know why the discussion should be monopolized by any one member of the Board, and I am going to ask other gentlemen present to-day to do their share, but I am never tired of telling the story of Mr. Ames' start in life. When Mr. Ames was President of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, and after I had been on the Council of the Board for seventeen or eighteen years, a longer time than had been customary in the case of my predecessors and had decided upon retiring from office, I was summoned to the Council Chamber, and found Mr. Ames in the chair. I was thereupon presented with a beautiful illuminated address from the Council of the Board of Trade, which to this day I prize very much indeed; it was most thoughtful of him and of the Council to have done for me what had not been done for others more deserving. In expressing my thanks, I said that I took some credit to myself for Mr. Ames' success in life, he having entered as a junior clerk in the Imperial Bank. In responding to these remarks, Mr. Ames made the statement that he did not want me to take all the credit for his success, for, as a matter of fact, the Bank was under some obligation to him, that at the time he wrote to me applying for a position he had applied to half a dozen other Banks, and that all had offered him

equally good, if not better, positions, and that he had selected the Imperial Bank for his Alma Mater. It was not the Bank that had selected him. (Applause.)

I am exceedingly obliged to Mr. Hamilton for his few remarks, which speak volumes. It is a great thing for an institution that the Board should work harmoniously together. If it were otherwise we could not possibly have presented to you the Report that you have heard to-day. We are no self-seekers. We have no great underwritings in which the Bank and the Directors and the employees become interested, and we never will have as long as I am President, and as long as these gentlemen are with us. We intend to keep clear of all that sort of thing and work only for the Bank—first, last, and all the time. (Hear, hear.)

The President put the motion, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT.—We have with us Mr. Ramsay of Bowland, Scotland. He is the only survivor of the first Board of the Bank, and he is moreover the largest Shareholder in the Bank, which shows his opinion about it, and I would like Mr. Ramsay to respond to the vote of thanks.

MR. WILLIAM RAMSAY.—Speech-making is not in my way, Mr. President. I have not been a member of Parliament; I have not even been an Alderman, and, therefore, my education in rhetoric has been sadly neglected. I am very pleased to be here on this occasion to meet the other Shareholders of the Bank. It is now thirty-nine years since I had my first experience with the Imperial Bank, and many changes have taken place since those days. Few of the old familiar faces are left that were here even thirty odd years ago. I observe the new generations that have grown up beyond the days of adolescence, and I observe also that nature has been busy with others besides

myself. Many of you, I see, are wearing the tints of autumn. I am glad to be here once a year to meet you all and to be able to support the Report; the right evidence is there, the golden evidence, of the Bank's success. I thank you. (Applause.)

MAJOR KEEFER.—Mr. Chairman: I have much pleasure in proposing this vote of thanks: "That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, and the other officers of the Bank for their attention to the interests of the Bank and for the efficient performance of their respective duties."

For more than twenty or thirty years I have had business transactions with the Imperial Bank, and during that time I have always met with the greatest consideration and courtesy and kindness from all with whom I have had to do, and personally I have much pleasure in moving this motion.

MR. A. FOULDS.—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The President put the motion, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is now my pleasant duty to call upon Mr. Hay to respond to this motion. I think if Mr. Hay would only let out a little to-day, we will pardon even a Scotch story.

MR. HAY.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am very much obliged to you indeed for the kind manner in which you have received this vote of thanks. I thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of the officers of the Bank, including the General Manager, and the ladies as well as the gentlemen who are attached to the Staff. I have no story to tell you to-day. I did not think of one in time.

We have had a longer meeting than usual, and I quite agree with the remarks of the previous speaker that there are more important things to be done upstairs. I want to thank you most sincerely for the generous manner in which you have again contributed to the Pension Fund of the Bank. We all appreciate it very much, I can assure you. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT.—There is one sad feature about to-day's meeting. It is particularly sad for us of the Staff to be here without Mr. J. M. MacKenzie, who was the Assistant Manager of the Toronto Branch. He had been in the service of the Bank, up to a few days ago, for over thirty years past, and was a most devoted member of the Staff, an intelligent, straightforward, painstaking man, thoughtful to a degree; it is a satisfaction to us to know that he was not only beloved by the Staff but by every customer who had dealings with him. We miss Mr. MacKenzie, and I am sure that I should like to be able to say to his widow that you all feel grieved at her loss, and that anything we may see our way to do for her will receive your hearty support. (Shareholders express their assent.)

REV. T. W. PATERSON.—Mr. Chairman: I move that the ballot box be now opened and remain open until two o'clock this day for the receipt of ballot papers for the election of eleven Directors, the poll to close as soon as five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered.

MR. GEORGE HOWLAND.—I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

The President put the motion, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried unanimously.

HON. RICHARD TURNER, Quebec.—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have the following resolution to propose: I beg to move, seconded by Mr. W. J. Gage, "That the President do now leave the chair, and that the Honourable Robert Jaffray do take it." It affords me, gentlemen, very great pleasure indeed to meet you here. The contrast between this meeting and other bank meetings which I have attended is very marked. I have attended meetings where the Reports of the results of the annual business for the year have not been such as you have heard to-day, with the result that Shareholders naturally have been prone to be very critical, and to require a great deal of explanation. In this case and during the years that I have had the honor of being a Director we have had large gatherings. There is quite a contrast in the physiognomy of a Shareholder when the results are satisfactory and when they are not, and at this, our present meeting, we feel happy, you look happy, each one of us feeling that the Institution we are identified with as Shareholders has been very successful in its operations.

The success of the Institution, I may state, as one of its humble Directors, is largely due to our worthy President and General Manager. The results have been more than satisfactory in every respect, and we must bear in mind that the banks, like other financial institutions, have had a more or less anxious time during the past year, but notwithstanding this the Imperial Bank stands to-day exceptionally high in the estimation of all financial corporations in the Dominion of Canada. It has been one of the chief developers of the great North-West. I am not exaggerating when I state that the Imperial Bank has been the pioneer in the North-West, and the way in which matters have been managed through the Toronto office by our worthy President shows what he is capable of doing.

I can go back to 1907 when we passed through a very critical period in the Dominion of Canada, and he was the first to prophesy that it was immediately necessary to build up solidly and well the financial position of the Imperial Bank to prepare for the approaching storm. His foresight in that case was the result of a long experience of watchful care in the development of the country, in the wants of the country, and also in the management of a bank. I need hardly dwell further upon the subject this morning, but the Report and his address, which, no doubt, will be printed, will give us the opportunity to study the conditions and needs of Canada at the present moment. I have very great pleasure indeed in congratulating the Institution upon being presided over by Mr. Wilkie, and we heartily wish him long life, and that he may continue for a number of years in the position which he holds. (Applause.)

Mr. W. J. GAGE.—I have pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The motion having been put to the meeting, was declared carried unanimously.

MR. A. BOYLE.—I move that the thanks of the Bank are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. D. R. Wilkie for his able conduct in the chair.

It has been worth my while at least to come here in order to learn something, not only of the Bank's business, but also the general business of the country.

MR. G. TOWER FERGUSSON.—I have pleasure in seconding that motion. (Applause.)

SENATOR JAFFRAY.—The motion moved by Mr. Boyle and seconded by Mr. Fergusson, I now put before you.

I think we all appreciate Mr. Wilkie's services, and I am sure we are all agreed to give him the testimony of our appreciation.

The Chairman put the motion, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am very much obliged for the very kind way in which you have proposed and the happy manner in which you have supported the motion. I hope that we shall meet together for many years, and although, following the natural course of events, my time will be brought to a close some of these days, I am still blessed with a good constitution, and I like work. My opinion is that these two qualifications as a rule go together. However, you need not thank me alone. Mr. Hay has been a most faithful officer for a great many years, and performs his duties with considerable more cheerfulness than most of men, and judging from his appearance, I think he has a long and happy life before him. Mr. Moffat is now enjoying a holiday which he has well earned, and is upon the broad Atlantic. He also has been a most faithful man to the Bank over a period of thirty-six years. If it were not for the support of the Directors and of such men as Mr. Hay and Mr. Moffat, I should not be here to-day to receive your congratulations. I thank you very much indeed.

MR. HAY.—This is the Report of the Scrutineers after very careful and thorough enquiry of the votes.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following Shareholders duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. D. R. Wilkie, Hon. Robt. Jaffray, Wm. Ramsay (of Bowland, Stow, Scotland), Elias Rogers,

J. Kerr Osborne, Peleg Howland, Sir Wm. Whyte (Winnipeg), Cawthra Mulock, Hon. Richard Turner (Quebec), Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D. (St. Catharines), W. J. Gage.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. D. R. Wilkie was re-elected President and the Hon. Robert Jaffray Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. G. McLEAN, LIMITED
TORONTO